

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00
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Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00
Plain death notices, free. Obituary
remarks in prose, \$5 per square; in poetry,
\$2.50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to
receive and remit for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants
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Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER,

YUMA, - - - - - ARIZONA.

Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

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Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG,

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News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Fancy Goods.

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Special assistance given in obtaining pa-
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Office south side Congress street, Tucson
Arizona.

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tary Public and Commissioner Deeds for
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Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Ariz-
ona.

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(Late Chief Clerk General Land Office.)

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Will attend to the prosecution of cases be-
fore the General Land Office and all the
Departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

I have every facility to do all kinds of
work in my line, and at reasonable prices.
My work is warranted for one year.
Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M.
Jacobs & Co.'s store. 35

FARLEY & POMROY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney. Office on Congress
street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.

Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to
diseases of children, and to all cases of
dysentery, cholera, and all other diseases
of the tropics.

STEPHEN G. MARCOU,

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Office hours: From 8 to 10 a. m.

ABOGADO,

Hablo Español y Alemana, a precios moder-
ados, todos los casos de escritura en los idio-
mas Inglés y Español. Se le puede con-
sultar diariamente desde las 8 hasta las 10
de la mañana.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS

entire flock of Merino Sheep for sale

At Very Low Rates.

These sheep are of a very high grade.

Will sell in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars enquire of Lord & Wil-
liams, or to the undersigned.

L. W. CARR. 18-1f

S. W. Carpenter.

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.

Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYAN-

cer. Notice of location of Branches.

Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all
other Legal Documents executed properly
and promptly at moderate charges.

Records searched FREE of charge.

Celestial Restaurant

— by —

WONG TAI, - - - - - Tucson, Arizona.

THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS

on Congress street near the Church

Plaza.

The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Loy,"

one of the very best and who is well

known to be such.

Patrons are solicited.

Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable

by the Day, Week or Month.

December 4. 9-1f

L. LAPHAM, FRANK H. COOK,

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

LAPHAM & COOK, - - - Proprietors.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS

hotel extends on Main Street from

Pennington to O'H, in the most desirable

part of the City.

Guests are assured that their wants and

comforts will have acceptable attention at

this house.

My Heart is Thine.

When spring's first violet on the gale
Her tender perfume flings;
When, deep in some sequestered vale,
The thrush his love tale sings;
When all bright things of earth and sky
In hymns of praise combine—
One song, one prayer, alone breathes I:
"Sweet love, wilt thou be mine?"

When from the woodland still and lone,
Through the long Summer night,
Sad Philomel's impassioned tone
Thrills with love's deep delight;
When, steeped in balmy breath of June,
The earth seems hail divine,
No change know I in words or tune,
But sing "Wilt thou be mine?"

When autumn's red and autumn's gold
Paint wood and wold and hill;
When Winter nights grow drear and cold,
Love, I am changeless still,
Though violets wither, roses fade,
Love's calendar and mine
Mark Summer still in sun and shade,
And still my heart is thine!

A Platitude.

The San Francisco Post of May 2,
commenting upon some remarks of the
Alta upon the late Chiricahua rebellion,
says:

The Alta quotes from THE ARIZONA
CITIZEN of April 15, something for a
pretext to throw all the blame for the
late Apache raid upon the Indians.
They are called "murderous savages,"
which is a cheap platitude, and the
public is informed that this is "just
what might have been expected" from
a treaty with such a tribe, with the in-
ference left that extermination would
have been the wiser and better policy.
What barbarities may we not pardon in
the rude border men, when a newspa-
per of high character, published with-
in the sound of twenty Christian
church bells, speaks in this cruel, par-
tial and savage strain? The real cause
of the outbreak is not even hinted at.
That is, the starvation of the Indians
upon the reservation, which forced
them to the alternative of pillage or
death by hunger. This is confirmed
by Gen. Pope, and denied by no one.
What would white Christians, what
would the publishers and editors of the
Alta and CITIZEN do under like provoca-
tion? Of course, they would quick-
ly fold their little arms across their
gentle bosoms and thank God for the
privilege of starvation under disci-
pline. But such resignation is hardly
to be expected from Apaches.

We have been getting a good im-
pression of the Post lately from its
kindly tone to Arizona and the evident
interest it takes in publishing the news
of the Territory, and we dislike to see
it misled and misleading others. As
we have said before, the Indians who
caused the trouble were not starving.
They were, on the contrary, well fed at
the time of their rebellion, and com-
mitted their outrages from pure and
simple innate cunningness. Gen. Pope
has nothing to do with the Indians in
Arizona and knows nothing of them.
We believe New Mexico belongs to
Pope's department, and he was prob-
ably referring to the Indians in that
Territory when he enunciated his
starvation theory, although if he still
wears his "headquarters in the saddle,"
he can't know much of affairs even in
his own department. THE CITIZEN of
May 13, fully and truthfully gave the
cause of the rebellion, and, if it wish-
ed, the Post can post itself therefrom.
We might also correct the idea of the Post
that the term "murderous savages" is
a "cheap platitude." The term is
neither cheap nor is it a platitude, ex-
cept in so far as the English language
presents no words of execration and
eternal damnation but what are mean-
ingless and inane when applied to these
inhuman beasts. A cheap platitude
forthwith! Why its appellation has
been gained at a cost of thousands of
wayside graves and tortures and suf-
ferings and broken hearts and ruined
fortunes. Ask the many men of this
Territory who are dragging wounded
limbs along our streets or limping on
crutches to their graves, if there is any
cheapness about any form of epithet
that could be applied to these savage
devils. Suppose, Mr. Post, that the
cherished and beloved wife of your
bosom should be met in her evening
walk by a fiend in human shape and
forthwith ravished, tortured and slain;
and suppose as you stood by her corpse,
her mangled, bleeding corpse, with
your soul in that last long gaze of your
eyes, and every drop of blood in your
veins turning to gall with bitterness
and hate, suppose you should so far
forget yourself as to apply the term
"murderous savage" to the ruthless
murderer and ravisher; and suppose
the editors of any of your neighboring
journals, sitting in the bosom of their
families and unacquainted with the
depth of your wrongs, should style
your epithet a cheap platitude. Just
suppose such a case for a moment, if
you have soul enough to rise to the
supposition after writing as you have
written above.

He was a timid fellow, but fool of
borrowing John Phoenix's jokes; so
when she asked him how he felt, he
averaged himself according to the Phoenix
plan of being very definite, and he
felt "about eighty-eight per cent."
"Indeed," she said, with a demure
look, "are you never going to par?"
She got in her work that evening.

It must be awful for a man to be a
stranger in a strange house with a chew
of tobacco in his mouth and no spit-
toon in sight.—(Fulton Times.)

LETTER FROM MR. WASSON.

Notes of Journey—Chiricahua In-
dian Matters—Policy of Concentra-
tion of Indians and Abolishment
of Agencies—Agent Clum in Wash-
ington—Remarks about Congress
—Ehrenberg Mail Route.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—I
have been so busy with travel and mat-
ters of business at various points, that
I have had no spare time not actually
needed for rest and sleep. The time
of my travel from Tucson here was
just fourteen days—nearly one half
being required to reach San Francisco.
Nearly every one interested knows
that both stage lines running from
Tucson to the end of the railway at
Seven Palms, make the trip in a few
hours over four days, and that nearly
three days are consumed in making
the remainder by rail and stage—there
being ninety-three miles of staging be-
tween San Fernando and Caliente.
From one to perhaps three hours of
delay occurs at Seven Palms; six at
Colton opposite San Bernardino; ten
at Los Angeles and from two (in time
of bad roads) to seven at San Fer-
nando. I enjoyed the trip and got to
San Francisco fresh and ready for busi-
ness, as is common with me going
route I will. After leaving California,
I made but brief stops in Illinois and
Ohio. There is no new feature of trav-
el by railway. Seven days are con-
sumed in making the trip from the
Pacific to the Atlantic and no more.
Connections are close at all points. Ac-
cidents or detentions by rail are so
rare, that one may quite surely plan
visits on specified days for months
ahead, in various parts of the country;
and with the present almost perfect
system of omnibus and street car lines,
one can do much more business with
greater ease and cheapness than ever
before. Travel is now reduced to nearly
perfection in the matters of safety,
speed, time, and I might say cheapness
—distance considered.

On arrival here, I called upon the
Land and Indian bureaus, and found
the latter anxious about the extent of
the Chiricahua Indian outbreak and
what it was best to do in that connec-
tion. I at once suggested a way of
getting accurate information which
was adopted, and the result was quite
satisfactory. I have no hesitation in
recommending the entire abolishment
of that agency and the restoration (as
soon as possible) of the reservation to
settlement generally, on the grounds
of economy and good government of
the Indians, and also that the reserve
is not suited for agriculture and there-
fore impossible to inaugurate on it any
valuable system of industry with the
Indians, without which they would
grow worse instead of better; and fur-
ther that its timber, grazing and min-
erals would be turned to good account
by citizens. That these Indians should
be removed further from the Sonora
line and upon a reservation not border-
ing thereon, is clear. In no other way,
in my opinion, can they be so effect-
ually, if at all, prevented from com-
mitting thefts and murders in Sonora,
and from time to time in Arizona in
consequence of their liberty to commit
these crimes anywhere. The Commissioner
of Indian Affairs, Hon. J. Q. Smith,
is decidedly anxious to improve the
condition of the Indians, and equally
so to prevent injury to life and prop-
erty of citizens. He is willing to take
most decisive and thorough action in
the right way, but is often prevented
because of a lack of funds at his dis-
posal; and this Congress seems almost
viciously determined to cripple this
with other branches of the public ser-
vice by withholding indispensable ap-
propriations.

APRIL 25.—On the 20th, the Indian
office presented a forcible and convinc-
ing appeal, by letter and accompanied
by a bill, to Congress for additional
funds to subsidize the Apaches in Arizona
from May 1 to June 30, of this year,
and the Committee on Indian Affairs
have unanimously recommended the
passage of the bill, and it is believed
that Congress will this week pass it
under a suspension of the rules. The
bill asks for fifty thousand dollars, and
according to the estimates this sum
will answer the purpose and also leave
a balance to pay for removing the
Chiricahua Indians to some other re-
serve, perhaps San Carlos. The Indian
office has long contemplated the re-
moval of these Indians in accordance
with the spirit of existing law and the
President's policy of concentration,
and abolishment of the agency just as
the Verde, White Mountain and Papago
agencies have been. The fewer military
posts, and Indian agencies, the fewer
sources of trouble, and the more coun-
try open to occupation and develop-
ment by citizens generally.

It is proper in this connection to
say that the services of Agent J. P. Clum
are highly appreciated at the Indian
office. The Commissioner told me
that if it were possible, he would
double his salary and retain him in the
service. His resignation is regarded
here as a misfortune in every way the
Indian service in Arizona can be view-
ed. When he was asked to economize,

all other agents were as earnestly urged
to do so; not because the Commission-
er thought he was extravagant in man-
agement, but because of the probabili-
ty that Congress would not give a dol-
lar more for this fiscal year; and I may
also say that it is no pleasant task for a
department officer to persistently apply
for necessary money to a body that
will hardly consider, much less grant,
the most reasonable sums. The fact is
that neither justice nor necessity is
favorably regarded, when partisan cap-
ital can be made. Our Delegate, Mr.
Stevens, told me the other day, that
Congress was much more interested in
making a President than supplying the
just wants of the public. This view
of the House of Representatives is
held by fair men of all political views,
and the members will find that the
country at large will judge them very
harshly for this species of dishonor.

The bill for the transfer of the In-
dians to the care of the War Department
has passed the House by a large majori-
ty, but there will be no hasty action
in the Senate. It is clear that the
army is using every possible effort to
effect the transfer, and this fact is very
properly arousing inquiry—just what
that branch of the service can hardly
prosper under, if the inquiry is search-
ing. The army will yet regret its whole-
sale and unjust denunciations of the
civil service, connected with its cheeky
claims to purity.

It is quite certain that mail service
will be restored on the Ehrenberg route
from the end of the railway. All in-
terests seem to join in asking it. It
may result in reducing the service near
Hardyville to once a week. The Post-
office Department dare not incur li-
abilities without means to meet them,
and hence if this new service be given
without a special appropriation, it
must be at the expense of some other.
Both the Arizona & New Mexico and
the California & Arizona stage com-
panies are asking for this service, and
each have representatives here. Mr.
Kerens, of Kerens & Mitchell, has
applied for side service between Indian
Wells and Dos Palmas, to commence as
soon as the railway reaches there. All
are engaged in promoting their own
interests, and if the public is well
served, the people generally will care
little watch of the connecting interests
succeed best.

J. W.

The Sonora Side.

Immediately upon the Chiricahua
rebellion and the commencement of
measures for its suppression, Gov. Saff-
ord sent a message to Gen. Mariscal
of Sonora, detailing the circumstances
of the outbreak and asking the assist-
ance of the authorities and forces of
Sonora towards a prompt suppression
of the rebellious Indians, by a concen-
tration of troops on the Sonora side to
prevent the Indians from crossing the
lines if pressed from this side. As
showing the disposition of Gen. Mar-
iscal, now in command of Sonora, we
give below his reply, merely prefacing it
with the remark that the letter only
confirms us in our high estimation of
the disposition and ability of the writ-
er thereof.

URES, SONORA, April 20, 1876.

To his excellency, A. P. K. Safford,

Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your
esteemed letter of the 12th instant, in
which you acquaint me with the facts
and circumstances of the breaking out
of the Chiricahua Indians and of the
measures taken on this account in
your Territory, looking to the appre-
hension and punishment of the In-
dians in rebellion.

The authorities and people of Sonora,
prompted by their past bitter expe-
rience with these savage Indians, are
anxious and willing to do anything in
their power for protection from them
and their restraint within their right-
ful bounds, and I have ordered the civil
and military commandant of Moctez-
uma to arm one hundred nationals of
those most experienced in Indian war-
fare, who will take the field for instant
and constant service until a successful
termination of this Indian issue is
reached.

I entertain the hope that by the
working together of our troops and
measures of defence the greatest suc-
cess will be obtained in this campaign,
and that we will succeed in putting an
end to these Indian wars, which if in-
jurious to the people of your Territory,
have been very grievous, inhuman and
terrible to the inhabitants of this coun-
try.

Apologizing to this, I have just receiv-
ed a messenger from Moctezuma, who
informs me that the Indians, to the
number of fifteen to twenty, have in-
vaded that district, committing several
degradations. It is probable that re-
ports of other degradations will soon
come in, for at this writing we have
heard of Indians being seen in various
parts of the frontier.

It is my ardent wish, your excellency,
that our troops may cooperate with
those of the military forces of Ariz-
ona in a campaign, which to be success-
ful in preventing immediate disaster to
the people in exposed localities, must
be commenced without delay and pro-
ceeded with the utmost vigor.

I take this opportunity to reas-
sure your excellency of my high esteem and
regard.

A WARNING to water drinkers is the
case of A. M. Wheeler, of Lyons, New
York, who, while drawing water from
a well, was stricken with paralysis
and died almost immediately.

A DISCREET exchange pauses to
remark: THE ARIZONA CITIZEN, is as
new as a "quitting bee," and as full
of brains as an egg in meat.

Whose Fault is It?

The San Francisco Alta asks: Whose
fault is it that there is no money in
the possession of the Government's of-
ficers to pay the debts or any portion
of them due for supplies and trans-
portation at Camp Apache, Bowie,
Grant and Lowell, in Arizona, where
from one hundred and twenty to one
hundred and thirty thousand dollars
are due contractors? Congress appro-
priated the usual amount of money
last Spring, and the question is now
what has become of it? Has it been
retained in certain hands for specula-
tive purposes, or has it been appropri-
ated bodily by some trusted agent? It
is only certain that the ill-used citizens
who furnished supplies and transporta-
tion at the lowest figures are out and
injured, and many of the people likely
to become bankrupt in consequence.

While we are unable to specifically
designate the "government officers"
whose fault it is that this condition
of things exists, the Alta may rest assured
that the whole fault lies within that
innocent army which it has been so
long lauding to the skies as the
beau ideal of all purity and loveliness.
The quartermaster department of the
army is solely and only responsible for
this "mismanagement," (to use the
Alta's mild term.) And while, on the
application of Colonel Eddy, deputy
quartermaster general, in San
Francisco, and that of his military
storekeeper, a court of inquiry has
been ordered to investigate the ad-
ministration of the San Francisco
depot, the Alta may rest assured that
all will be found in apple pie order.
In fact everything in that delightful
depot may be in good order and the
fault may be farther back, or there
may not be any fault. There probably
isn't any. Why, of course not; there
can't be any fault anywhere; it's the
army! The quartermaster department
is a part of the army and the army is
a part of the thing which the Alta has
been representing as the nearest ap-
proach, on earth, to a heavenly organi-
zation, and to whose control the
same newspaper has been endeavoring
to have a large portion of the civil
government of the United States trans-
ferred.

But the San Francisco Alta has al-
ways been so well disposed to Ariz-
ona and, except when misled or ignorant,
has often done us such effective service,
that we are constrained to drop this
tone of badinage and have a little
plain, honest talk. Is it possible that
the Alta and other journals of the
country who have been advocating an
extension of the functions and powers
of the United States army, is it pos-
sible that those journals are ignorant
of the nature and character of the pre-
sent United States army as a whole?
Do these journals not know that "mis-
management," supercilious pride, in-
efficiency, uselessness, "lolly-gagging"
and trifling, (to say no worse,) are the
common attributes of the army? Do
these journals not know that the
shameful and enormously expensive
Modoc and other Indian campaigns are
the result of the inefficiency and de-
moralization of the army, and that to
these scores are to be charged the use-
lessly shed blood of many soldiers and
citizens and needlessly spent millions
of treasure? Do not these journals
know that after the expenditure of vast
appropriations, the United States has an
army which is a disgrace to civiliza-
tion? Do not these journals know that
the efforts at reform by the good men
in the army meet with no assistance
from the outside and are soon smother-
ed? How then can these journals honest-
ly advocate placing within the control of
this army any further properties of the
nation susceptible to harm or injury?
Nor is there any reasonable hope of
reform. The army as a whole is so
dyed in the wool as to utter useless-
ness and worse, that the good leaves
within it and will be powerless to re-
form the whole. We know now of
noble and effective men and companies
in the army, but they are few and un-
availing as a remedy, and are even
themselves becoming spotted with the
leprosy of general uselessness and
worse. The time for honeyed phrases
and consideration of feelings is gone
by. If among the great journals of
the country there is one who feels kind-
ly to and wishes to be a true friend of
the army there is only one way to show
such friendship, and that is to study
the army, to lay it bare before the na-
tion, and to show that it is today the
greatest fraud on the American con-
tent. Reform may then begin. The
disease is deep seated and needs deep
cutting.

An ingenious bummer has invented
a new way of getting his liquor. He
puts two pint bottles in his coat pocket.
Then he goes into a saloon and asks
for a pint of gin, handing out the emp-
ty bottle. When he gets the gin he
puts the bottle in his pocket and tells
the barkeeper to "hang it up." Bar-
keeper naturally objects and demands
the cash or the gin. Bummer then
hastily hands him the bottle of water,
and goes out muttering about "some
folks being so confounded pertickuler."

Delegates on Committees.

At last the Committee on Rules of the
House of Representatives, has agreed
to the new rule regarding Delegates,
proposed several years since by then
Delegate McCormick. In the Con-
gressional proceedings of March 29,
we find the following:

Randall, from the Committee on
Rules, reported a resolution amending
the 1624 rule of the House, so that
there shall be an additional delegate
appointed on the Committees on Terri-
tories, Indian Affairs, Mines and Min-
ing, and Public Lands, said delegates
in committee to have the same rights
and privileges as in the House. Adopt-
ed.

It is a little singular that Randall,
who has been on the Committee on
Rules for years, could not or did not
agree to such a report until it could be
claimed as a Democratic tribute to the
Territories, but it is probably only one
of Weller's "extraordinary and won-
derful coincidences."

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN, is as new as a
"quitting bee," and as full of brains as an
egg in meat.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Despatches to THE CITIZEN, by
United States Telegraph Line.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, May 14.—The following
nominations have been sent to the Sen-
ate: Second Lieutenant David S. Den-
son, to be First Lieutenant Fifth Ar-
tillery; Second Lieutenant A. R. Russell,
Third Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant
ordnance corps; Samuel K. Thompson,
to be Second Lieutenant Twentieth
Infantry. Quartermaster General Meigs
has sent a letter to the Speaker of the
House, notifying him that if the reso-
lution authorizing the loan of 700 wall
tents during the Centennial Exhibition
should become a law, it will increase
the expenses of the quartermaster gen-
erals department for this year, on ac-
count of camp and garrison equipage,
\$18,000. A dispatch says that Major
Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, publishes a
bitter letter about General Custer, and
in his own vindication. The Senate,
in executive session, confirmed the
following appointments: Captain J.
P. Farley to be Major, and First Lieu-
tenant Edward M. Wright to be Cap-
tain in the ordnance department; Ed-
ward P. Eckerson to be Second Lieu-
tenant Seventh Cavalry. [The army
register, of January, 1876, shows that
Second Lieutenant E. P. Eckerson, Fifth
Cavalry, was dismissed the service
on July 15, 1875.—ED. CITIZEN.]

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia on the
20th ultimo, Lieutenant Alfred B.
Bache, Fifth Cavalry, to Anna, daugh-
ter of Dr. Edward Peace.

DIED.—At Magnolia, Virginia, on
April 11